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A GROUP OF YOUNG MEN AGED 16 TO 21 WHO HAD BEEN  
INTERVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN A NATIONWIDE  
SAMPLE STUDY OF THE EARLY WORK EXPERIENCE OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL  
YOUTH IN 1963 WERE RESURVEYED IN FEBRUARY 1965 TO ASSESS THE  
RELATIVE SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE DROPOUTS AND THE  
GRADUATES. THE RESURVEY INCLUDED 2.4 MILLION OF THE 2.7  
MILLION YOUTH IN THE ORIGINAL SAMPLE. ONE OF 20 OF THE  
DROPOUTS AND ONE OF FIVE OF THE GRADUATES RETURNED TO SCHOOL  
BETWEEN 1963 AND 1965. ABOUT 13 PERCENT OF THE DROPOUTS AND  
25 PERCENT OF THE GRADUATES HAD TAKEN SOME FORMAL JOB  
TRAINING OTHER THAN VOCATIONAL OR OTHER TRAINING RECEIVED IN  
REGULAR SCHOOLS. ONLY 4.9 PERCENT OF THE MEN WERE NOT IN THE  
LABOR FORCE IN 1965 WHILE 9.4 PERCENT WERE SO CLASSIFIED IN  
1963. OVER ONE-FOURTH OF THE GRADUATES BUT ONLY 11 PERCENT OF  
THE DROPOUTS HELD WHITE COLLAR JOBS. THE DATA FOR ALL  
MEASURES SUCH AS JOB HELD, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, EARNINGS,  
STEADINESS OF EMPLOYMENT, HOURS OF WORK, AND LABOR MOBILITY  
SHOWED THAT THE MEN WITH MORE EDUCATION MADE GREATER ADVANCES  
OVER THE 2-YEAR PERIOD. A DISCUSSION OF THE SAMPLE DESIGN AND  
METHODOLOGY AND 11 DETAILED TABLES ARE INCLUDED. THIS  
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SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT NO. 71  
**OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH--  
TWO YEARS LATER**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS • Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner

# Out-of-School Youth—Two Years Later

A 1965 Resurvey of Young Men in a 1963  
Study of Early Work Experience Assesses the  
Relative Progress of Graduates and Dropouts

VERA C. PERRELLA AND ELIZABETH WALDMAN\*

The WORK PROGRESS of young men with less schooling is not as great as that made by their contemporaries who have finished high school or had some college. This lag occurs even in a period of expanding employment and incipient labor shortages. Whatever measure is used—unemployment rate, earnings, steadiness of employment, and so on—the men with more education made greater advances over the 2-year period which elapsed between two surveys.<sup>1</sup>

The men with more education also made more effort toward self-improvement, as indicated by the greater proportion taking additional education or formal job training. The young men who left school before finishing high school not only may not have had the minimal education required to learn more specialized skills but probably had less motivation and adaptability, which slowed their progress.

A group of young men who had been interviewed in a nationwide sample study of the early work experience of out-of-school youth were resurveyed in February 1965 to assess the relative progress of the dropouts and graduates. At the time of the first survey in February 1963, the men were 16 to 21 years old and were no longer enrolled in regular school. The group included school dropouts and high school graduates, but excluded those who were college graduates.

The discussion which follows relates to 2.4 million of the 2.7 million young men who were covered by the first survey in February 1963. About 240,000 of the original number were in the Armed Forces as of February 1965 and were not included in the followup survey.

The 2.4 million civilian men in the followup survey were about equally divided between drop-

outs and graduates.<sup>2</sup> One-half of the men were 22 and 23 years old as of February 1965 and a majority in these ages were graduates; the 20 and 21 year olds were about equally divided between graduates and dropouts, and nearly all of the small number of those age 18 and 19 were dropouts:

Age	Percent distribution		
	All men	Dropouts	Graduates
Total: Number	1,2428	1,206	1,212
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
18 and 19 years old	9.1	17.3	0.6
20 and 21 years old	40.1	41.3	39.3
22 and 23 years old	50.8	41.4	60.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes some men for whom data on educational attainment were not known.

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<sup>2</sup> See Special Labor Force Reports Nos. 46 and 47, "Out-of-School Youth, February 1963," Parts I and II, for findings of the first survey. The present article is based primarily on information from questionnaires sent in February 1965 to the men covered by the February 1963 survey. The original and followup surveys were conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. In this report, data relate to persons 18 to 23 years old in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending Feb. 13, 1965, and pertain only to the men who were not in the Armed Forces as of the resurvey date. Men who were serving in the Armed Forces or were inmates of institutions as of the first survey date in February 1963 were excluded from both the first survey and the followup.

Since estimates resulting from this survey are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census. The sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where the numbers are small. Because of the comparatively small size of the group covered in this survey, the number of sample cases that could be used was small, and statistically reliable data by color could not be obtained. Numbers under 200,000 and percents based on them should be used with caution.

<sup>2</sup> The classification of the men by educational attainment is as of their February 1963 status, without reference to any subsequent schooling. Accordingly, references to graduates and dropouts are to years of school completed as of the first survey period in February 1963. The term "dropouts" refers to the men who left school before graduating from high school; the term "graduates" refers to the men who had graduated from high school, and includes men who had spent some time in college but were not college graduates.

TABLE 1. JOB TRAINING TAKEN SINCE FEBRUARY 1963

Item	Percent
Percent taking training by educational attainment:	
Total	19.1
Dropouts	12.9
Graduates	25.4
Percent distribution of persons taking training by—	
Completion of training:	
Total	100.0
Training completed	40.1
Still taking training	40.8
Training dropped before completion	19.2
Place of training:	
Total	100.0
Special schools	38.6
Company training programs	38.4
Apprenticeships	9.6
Other	13.4
Kind of training:	
Total	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred <sup>1</sup>	20.9
Mechanics, auto	12.0
Mechanics, except auto	13.0
Construction craftsmen	9.2
Operatives <sup>2</sup>	8.0
Other	36.9

<sup>1</sup> Except teachers and medical and other health workers.<sup>2</sup> Except drivers and deliverymen.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

About half the men were unmarried as of February 1965 with a larger proportion of dropouts than graduates in this marital category. Since they were younger, a higher proportion of the dropouts were still single after 2 years.

### Back to School

Of each year's group of school leavers some return to school after a short time. Some high school graduates who do not go to college immediately upon graduation do go at a later time. Others who leave school before graduating from high school or college sometime also return to school. Experience in the job market convinces some that more education would help them. About 13 percent of the young men in the followup group returned to school at some time during the 2 years following February 1963. Only about 1 out of 20 of the dropouts returned compared with 1 out of 5 of the graduates (chart 1). The very small proportion of dropouts returning to school is probably related to the reasons they gave in 1963 for dropping out of school. Nearly one-half of those who had quit school had reported in 1963 that they were not interested in school, had poor grades or had had difficulties with school authorities.

<sup>1</sup> Job training in this report includes only formal training taken in special schools such as trade, business and beauty schools, correspondence schools, company schools, Armed Forces schools, and apprenticeships; it does not include any vocational or other training received in the regular schools.

Almost two-thirds of the men returning to school were still in school as of February 1965—about evenly divided between full- and part-time students. About 8 out of 10 of those who were still attending school were in college, reflecting the high proportion of all school returnees who were high school graduates as of the February 1963 survey date.

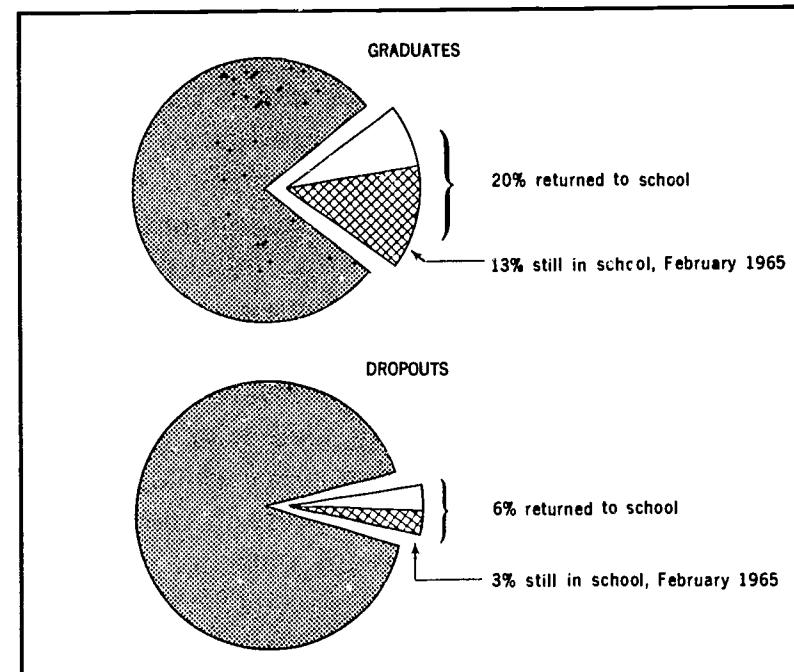
### Job Training

Young men often take job training after leaving regular school to qualify for the better jobs. In the 2 years between surveys, about one-fifth of the men had taken some formal job training.<sup>3</sup> Graduates were twice as likely as dropouts to have done so (table 1).

Most of the men had taken their training in special schools or company training programs; only 10 percent had been in apprenticeship programs. Of those who had started a formal job training program, 20 percent had dropped out before completing it, 40 percent had completed the training, and 40 percent were still in the programs.

The occupations for which the young men trained covered a wide spectrum, ranging from accounting, embalming, and computer programming

Chart 1. Percent of Graduates and Dropouts Who Returned to School Between February 1963 and February 1965



Relatively 3½ times as many graduates as dropouts returned to school.

to appliance servicing, plumbing, tool and die-making, and barbering. A fifth of the men who had taken job training had trained for occupations in professional, technical, and related fields (other than medical and health work and teaching); and approximately one-fourth took training as mechanics, equally divided between auto mechanics and all other types of mechanics.

### Increase in Labor Force

Only 5 percent of the men were not in the labor force in February 1965, a smaller proportion than 2 years earlier (table 2). While the proportion of the graduates out of the labor force was not significantly different as of the two dates, the proportion for the dropouts declined by over half to 5 percent in February 1965, the same rate as for graduates. This increase in labor force participation by the dropouts is primarily because of their age; nearly all of the boys who were 16 or 17 years old at the time of the 1963 survey had dropped out of school. Only a small proportion of the men who had been in the labor force in February 1963 were out of it 2 years later, and only one-fourth who were out of the labor force at the earlier date were also out in February 1965.

In view of the concern about young men who are no longer in school and are not in the labor force, it is noteworthy that only 5 percent of the young men in the followup group were outside the labor force in February 1965. Of this group, 4 of 10 said they were not working because they were

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1963 AND FEBRUARY 1965  
[Percent distribution]

Employment status	All men <sup>1</sup>		Dropouts		Graduates	
	1965	1963	1965	1963	1965	1963
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	95.1	90.6	95.3	88.0	95.3	93.6
Not in labor force	4.9	9.4	4.7	12.0	4.7	6.4
IN LABOR FORCE						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	89.6	81.2	82.3	74.0	96.8	87.9
Full time	84.6	(2)	77.0	(2)	92.0	(2)
Part time	5.0	(2)	5.3	(2)	4.9	(2)
Unemployed	10.4	18.8	17.7	26.0	3.2	12.1
1 to 4 weeks	3.5	7.5	6.6	9.9	.4	5.2
5 to 14 weeks	5.5	6.0	8.7	8.2	2.3	4.1
15 weeks or more	1.4	5.3	2.4	7.9	.4	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes some men for whom data on educational attainment were not available.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

going to school, and most of the rest were waiting to join the Armed Forces or were ill or unable to work because of physical or mental disabilities.

### A Decrease in Unemployment

Economic expansion between February 1963 and February 1965 resulted in a decrease in unemployment rates for the young men surveyed, as it did for all men in the labor force. The 10 percent rate was about double that for all men in the labor force. But both dropouts and graduates had much lower unemployment rates in February 1965 than 2 years earlier.<sup>4</sup> In 1965, the unemployment rate for dropouts was considerably greater than that for graduates, 17.7 percent compared with 3.2 percent. The difference in the rates may not be as great as the indicated 5 to 1 ratio, however, because the rates are based on small numbers and are therefore subject to considerable sampling variability.

One-fourth of the young men who had been unemployed in February 1963 were also jobless 2 years later; only 6 percent of those employed at the earlier date were jobless in February 1965. Of the men unemployed in February 1963, greater proportions of dropouts than graduates were also jobless in February 1965 (30 percent and 11 percent, respectively).

In addition to a decrease in unemployment rates between the two survey dates, there was also a sharp decrease (to 14 from 28 percent) in the proportion of jobless young men who had been unemployed 15 weeks or more.

### The Young Men's Jobs

Nearly all the employed young men no longer in school, both dropouts and graduates, worked at full-time jobs; only 6 percent usually worked part time—a proportion approximating that for all men 25 to 64 years of age.

Among the employed young men, 1 out of 4 of the dropouts but only 1 out of 6 of the graduates had been working for less than 6 months on the jobs they had in February 1965 (table 3). On the other hand, the same proportions of the employed dropouts and graduates had been working at their jobs for more than 2 years. The greater propor-

<sup>4</sup> The unemployment rate for all out-of-school men 18 to 23 years old who were in the civilian labor force in February 1965 was also 1 out of every 10.

TABLE 3. LENGTH OF TIME ON JOB HELD IN FEBRUARY 1965, BY OCCUPATION GROUP  
[Percent distribution]

Occupation group and educational attainment	Total	Length of time on job				
		Total	Less than 6 months	6 to 11 months	1 to 2 years	More than 2 years
All men.....	100.0	20.4	15.0	23.6	41.0	
DROPOUTS						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	25.3	12.8	23.5	38.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23.6	100.0	28.4	9.6	15.4	46.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35.1	100.0	25.7	12.5	29.6	32.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	16.7	100.0	21.1	19.0	26.5	33.3
All other.....	24.6	100.0	23.3	13.9	18.3	44.6
GRADUATES						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	16.5	16.7	23.6	43.2
Professional, technical, and managerial.....	10.4	100.0	18.8	17.9	14.3	49.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12.5	100.0	11.9	8.1	34.1	45.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18.0	100.0	13.7	18.4	16.3	51.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	30.5	100.0	17.6	19.1	28.5	34.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	10.8	100.0	23.1	14.5	18.8	43.6
All other.....	17.8	100.0	19.9	19.2	25.4	44.6

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

tion of dropouts than graduates with less than 6 months on the job results both from their higher unemployment rate and their relatively younger age. Younger men, who are more likely to be single, feel freer to shift voluntarily from one job to another than do men who have family responsibilities.

The occupation groups in which the dropouts and graduates were employed in February 1965 mirrored to some degree the differences in extent of their education. Over one-fourth of the graduates—but only 11 percent of the dropouts—held white-collar jobs. Undoubtedly, the small proportion of graduates who had 1 year or more of college accounts for part of this difference. As with the male labor force, the largest proportions of both dropouts and graduates were employed as operatives and craftsmen (table 4). Approximately equal proportions of dropouts and graduates worked in service occupations or as farm workers.

A considerable amount of shifting from job to job, voluntary and involuntary, takes place in the first years after a young person enters the labor force; these years serve as a time for feeling out the job market, gaining experience, adapting

to the discipline of work, and trying to get and hold jobs. Between 1963 and 1965, an impressive amount of occupation change took place among the dropouts and graduates: Half of the number who were employed as of both periods were no longer in the same occupation group in 1965. Graduates and dropouts were equally likely to have changed their occupations. Since each of the major occupation groups includes a wide range of occupations, the number of men who were employed at quite dissimilar kinds of work, even though they remained in the same occupation group, was undoubtedly even larger. The major occupation group, operatives, for example, includes such diverse work as assembler, truck driver, and meatcutter.

A larger proportion of the young men stayed in blue-collar than in white-collar occupations. Some white-collar jobs in the clerical and sales fields, particularly at the outset, pay less than some of the blue-collar jobs. Another factor limiting the direction of movement is that men who are qualified to work in white-collar jobs may more easily qualify for certain types of blue-collar jobs than may blue-collar workers for white-collar occupations. Within the blue-collar occupations, there was more movement from operatives to craftsmen than to any other occupation.

Among the men who were craftsmen in 1963, about 6 out of 10 remained craftsmen, but 3 out of 10 moved to white-collar occupations. Among those who had been white-collar workers in 1963, 6 of 10 were still doing the same general kind of work in 1965; nearly all the others were blue-collar workers, primarily operatives. In this sur-

TABLE 4. OCCUPATION GROUP IN FEBRUARY 1963 AND FEBRUARY 1965 FOR MEN EMPLOYED AT BOTH TIMES  
[Percent distribution]

Occupation group	All men <sup>1</sup>		Dropouts		Graduates	
	1965	1963	1965	1963	1965	1963
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and managerial workers.....	7.3	3.6	3.9	.8	9.8	5.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	9.7	11.6	4.5	5.6	13.5	16.0
Sales workers.....	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.9	3.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21.2	11.5	23.2	10.5	20.0	12.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	31.0	35.2	34.0	36.1	28.9	34.7
Service workers.....	6.4	5.5	6.8	5.0	6.2	5.9
Farmers and farm laborers.....	6.9	11.1	7.7	16.2	6.4	7.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	13.1	18.4	17.0	23.0	10.4	15.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes some men for whom data on educational attainment were not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

vey (selected to exclude college graduates) the young men in white-collar jobs in both 1963 and 1965 showed less progression from relatively low skill occupation groups to higher skill ones than did the men who were blue-collar workers in both periods.

Notwithstanding the individual occupational changes over the 2-year period, the overall occupational distribution of the dropouts and graduates in February 1965 differed only slightly from that in February 1963. Some upward shift of the distribution is apparent: the proportion of dropouts employed as craftsmen had doubled between 1963 and 1965, but the proportion of farmers and farm laborers decreased by about half. A small rise over the period in the proportion of graduates who were in professional and managerial occupations may reflect the fact that some of them had obtained additional schooling between the two survey periods.

### Weekly Earnings

Dropouts reported lower weekly earnings on the job at which they were employed in February 1965 than did graduates (table 5). Half of the graduates but only three-tenths of the dropouts had weekly earnings of \$100 or more. The proportion of dropouts earning less than \$60 a week was three times as large as the proportion of graduates. The dropouts were somewhat younger, had worked a shorter length of time on the 1965 job, were more likely to hold an unskilled job, and even within the same occupation group may have

TABLE 5. USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY 1963 AND FEBRUARY 1965 FOR MEN EMPLOYED AS OF BOTH DATES

[Percent distribution]

Date and educational attainment	Weekly earnings						
	Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 and over	Median earnings
<b>ALL MEN<sup>1</sup></b>							
1965-----	100.0	8.0	7.7	21.4	22.0	40.9	\$91.77
1963-----	100.0	23.3	15.1	33.4	17.8	10.4	\$60.70
<b>DROPOUTS</b>							
1965-----	100.0	14.8	10.7	26.0	18.0	30.5	\$61.88
1963-----	100.0	37.5	14.8	26.6	13.7	7.4	\$50.84
<b>GRADUATES</b>							
1965-----	100.0	3.4	5.6	18.5	24.2	48.2	\$28.54
1963-----	100.0	13.9	15.3	38.3	20.1	12.4	\$61.09

<sup>1</sup> Includes some men for whom data on educational attainment were not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

TABLE 6. EXTENT OF LABOR FORCE EXPERIENCE IN 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Labor force experience	Total	Drop-outs	Graduates
All men, total: Number.....	12,428	1,206	1,212
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not in labor force.....	2.7	2.9	2.2
In labor force.....	97.3	97.1	97.8
In labor force.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked during year:.....	99.0	97.9	100.0
By number of weeks:			
1 to 26 weeks.....	15.9	20.7	11.7
27 to 49 weeks.....	25.8	32.6	19.8
50 to 52 weeks.....	57.2	44.5	68.5
By extent of unemployment:			
With no unemployment.....	70.4	60.9	79.0
With unemployment.....	28.6	36.8	21.0
Unemployed 1 to 14 weeks.....	18.3	22.2	14.7
Unemployed 15 weeks or more.....	10.3	14.6	6.3
Did not work, but looked for work.....	1.0	2.1	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes some men for whom data on educational attainment were not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

been paid less. Moreover, the graduates include some men with 1 year or more of college whose higher earnings would raise the average for the graduates to some extent.

Among youths who were employed in both February 1963 and February 1965, graduates, as expected, made more progress in earnings than did dropouts. The relative progress of the graduates and dropouts is even more apparent if the number in a given earnings group in the earlier period are distributed according to their earnings in 1965. A third of the dropouts, but only 6 percent of the graduates who were earning less than \$50 a week in 1963, were still earning that little in their 1965 jobs.

### A Year's Work Experience

During the year 1964, the extent of employment and unemployment and the annual earnings of the young men demonstrated that graduates were better off than dropouts. A larger proportion of graduates had worked the entire year, relatively fewer had some unemployment, and their annual earnings were higher. The graduates were also in jobs generally less vulnerable to seasonal and other layoffs.

Nearly all of the young men had been in the labor force at some time during 1964. There was, however, a substantial difference in the proportions of graduates and dropouts who were year-round (50 to 52 weeks) labor force participants—8 of 10 graduates, but only 2 of 3 dropouts. Fewer

than 10 percent of the young men had been in the labor force for 6 months or less. Some of the men who had not been in the labor force the entire year may have been ill, in the Armed Forces, or going to school. Others may have decided that they did not want to work for several weeks or months, or may have become temporarily discouraged by unsuccessful jobseeking.

Fewer than half the dropouts, but two-thirds of the graduates, in the labor force had worked all year, reflecting the smaller proportion of dropouts who were in the labor force the entire year and also their higher incidence of unemployment (table 6).

Long-term unemployment in 1964 (a total of 15 weeks or more regardless of the number of times the men were jobless) was several times more com-

mon among the dropouts, even though they tended to be in the labor force fewer weeks than the graduates. About 1 out of 6 dropouts, but only 1 out of 16 graduates, had been jobless a total of 15 weeks or more during 1964.

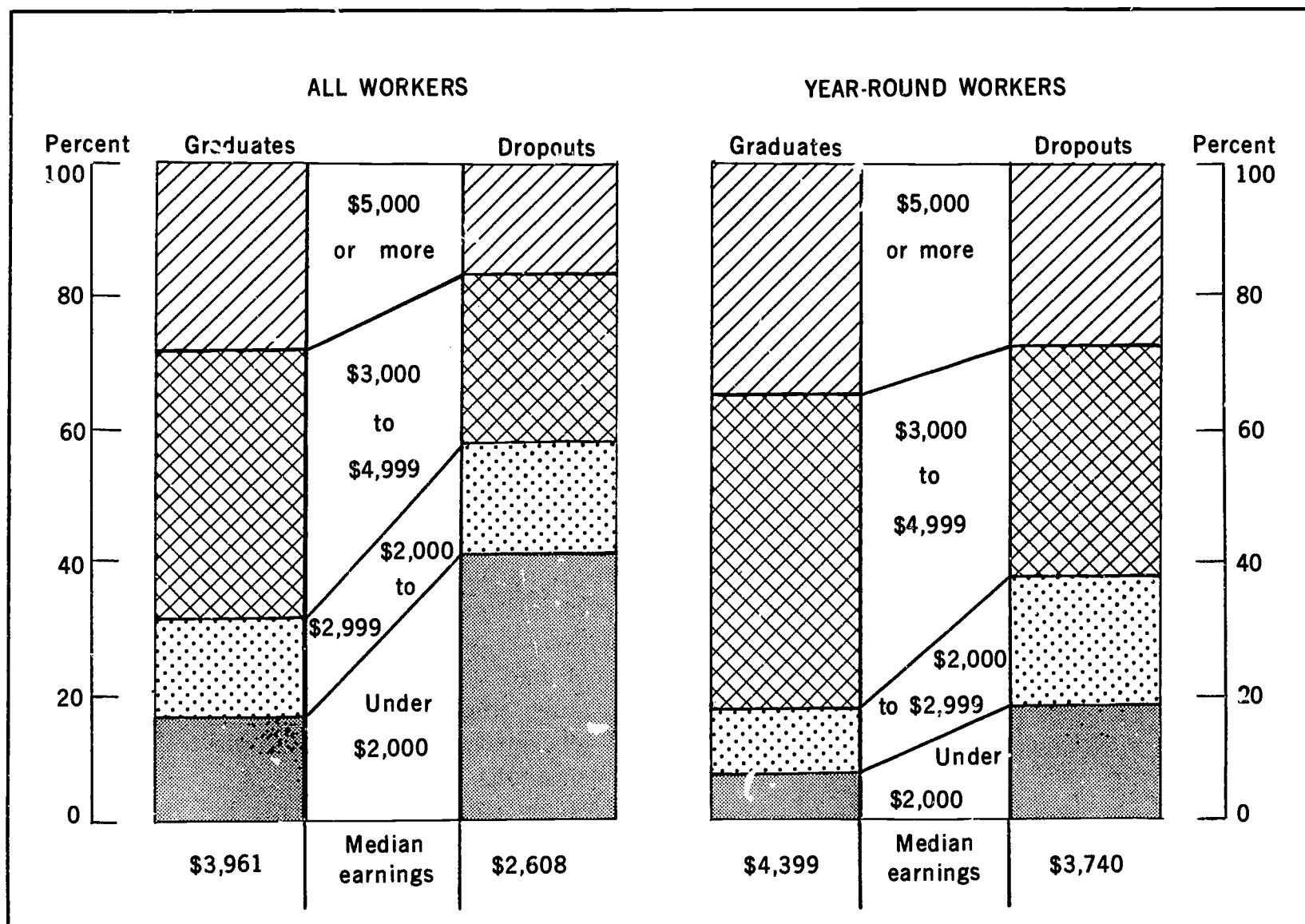
#### Job Changing

Men change jobs for many reasons—layoffs, slack work, employers going out of business, the desire to improve their status, as well as other personal reasons. Of the dropouts and graduates who had worked at some time during 1964, 4 of 10 reported changing jobs at least once during the year.<sup>5</sup>

Among year-round workers, approximately 2 of 10 dropouts and 3 of 10 graduates reported they had worked for more than one employer. The higher job mobility among graduates may reflect

<sup>5</sup> Self-employed persons were included among men who had only one employer.

Chart 2. Percent Distribution of 1964 Annual Earnings of Graduates and Dropouts



Median annual earnings in 1964 for men with work experience were 50 percent greater for graduates than for dropouts. For those who worked year round, the difference was considerably lower.

One of 20 of the dropouts and 1 of 5 of the graduates had returned to school between February 1963 and February 1965.

One-fifth of the men had taken formal job training since leaving school in February 1963 or were still taking it. Graduates were twice as likely as dropouts to have done so.

A smaller proportion of the men were unemployed in February 1965 than 2 years earlier, reflecting the improved economic conditions over the period.

A greater proportion of the graduates than dropouts who were employed both in February 1963 and February 1965 were earning \$100 or more a week in their February 1965 jobs.

Two-thirds of the graduates but fewer than half of the dropouts who worked in 1964 were employed all year (50 weeks or more).

better knowledge of the job market and greater opportunities for better qualified workers to obtain different jobs. However, among both dropouts and graduates, over half of those who had worked less than a full year reported having more than one employer. The wide difference in the proportions of full- and part-year workers reflects in part the fact that some of the young men who had worked less than 50 weeks during 1964 may have been laid off at least once during the year and then found a different job.

#### Annual Earnings

Median earnings for the young men in the followup survey who had worked in 1964 were

\$3,412—considerably lower than the \$5,131 median for all men 14 years old and over with work experience during the year. Since many of the young men were at the beginning of their career in 1964, they could not command the higher wages of more experienced workers. Also, a greater proportion of adult men (25 to 64 years) than of the youth work all year and therefore are able to earn more.

The graduates' median earnings of nearly \$4,000 were about 50 percent greater than the \$2,600 for dropouts<sup>6</sup> (chart 2). Differences in pay resulting from differences in occupational distribution and in the number of weeks worked by dropouts and graduates undoubtedly affect the annual figures. A greater proportion of the graduates than dropouts worked all year, and this too contributed to the larger annual earnings of graduates. Among those who worked all year, graduates had higher average earnings than dropouts, \$4,000 and \$3,740, respectively, a difference of 18 percent.

Nearly 6 out of 10 dropouts, but only 3 out of 10 graduates, had earned less than \$3,000 in 1964, again a result of the occupational distributions and weeks worked. For all men who had worked 50 to 52 weeks, there was some improvement in these proportions, but differences between graduates and dropouts persisted—37 percent of the dropouts with year-round jobs had earned less than \$3,000 in 1964, double the percentage for graduates.

<sup>6</sup>Data from other sources indicate that earnings differences between graduates and dropouts persist over a lifetime. For example, see Herman Miller, "Education: An Advantage for a Lifetime," *Occupational Outlook Quarterly*, December 1963, p. 5.

This reprint contains, in addition to the article published in the August 1966 issue of the *Review*, the following material:

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## Explanatory Note

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THE ESTIMATES in this report are based on data from a followup questionnaire mailed in February 1965 to a sample of men who had provided information in a survey of out-of-school youth which was a supplement to the February 1963 monthly survey of the labor force, conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The sample design, basic labor force concepts, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.<sup>1</sup>

### Definitions and Explanations

**Population Coverage.** In the February 1963 survey of out-of-school youth, one-half the sample of 35,000 households in the monthly survey of the labor force was used to obtain the supplementary information. At that time, the respondents represented 2.7 million men in the civilian noninstitutional population in the United States in the calendar week ending February 16, 1963, who were 16 to 21 years old, not enrolled in a regular school, and not college graduates. In the resurvey made in February 1965, a questionnaire was sent to the men in the original survey. Returns were received from three-fourths of the men to whom the questionnaires were sent. The estimates presented in this report relate to men 18 to 23 years old in the civilian noninstitutional population in the calendar week ending February 13, 1965, and pertain only to men who were not in the Armed Forces as of the resurvey date. Men who were serving in the Armed Forces or were inmates of institutions as of the first survey date in February 1963 were excluded from both the first survey and the followup.

**Dropouts.** The term "dropouts" refers to men who, as of February 1963, were not enrolled in a regular school and were not high school graduates.

<sup>1</sup> A more complete account of the methodology is published in the Explanatory Notes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*.

**Graduates.** The term "graduates" refers to men who, as of February 1963, were not enrolled in a regular school, were high school graduates but not college graduates.

**Marital Status.** The men were classified into three groups according to their marital status at the time of the followup: Single, married, and other (widowed, divorced, or separated).

**Employed in February 1963 or February 1965.** Employed persons comprise those who, during the respective survey weeks, were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

**Full-Time and Part-Time Workers.** Persons designated as working "full time" are those who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week; those designated as "part time" are persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours.

**Occupation.** The data on occupation of workers refer to the job held in February 1963 and the one held in February 1965. The occupation categories used here are those used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of the major groups in terms of detailed occupations is available on request.

**Unemployed in February 1963 or February 1965.** Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the respective survey weeks and were looking for work, regardless of whether they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the respective survey weeks

and (a) who were waiting either to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week) or (b) who would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

*Labor Force.* The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria just described.

*Not in Labor Force.* All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force."

*Work Experience.* A person with work experience in 1964 is one who worked at any time during the year on a part-time or full-time basis. Persons are classified by weeks worked in 1964 according to the number of weeks in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

A part-year worker is one who worked from 1 to 49 weeks in 1964. A year-round worker is one who worked for 50 weeks or more during 1964.

*Duration of Unemployment in 1964.* The number of weeks of unemployment during the year represents the total number of weeks accumulated in all spells of unemployment during which a person looked for work and did not work at all.

*Earnings.* Money earnings (before deductions for taxes, etc.) received by workers in the form of wages and salaries (including commissions and tips) or net earnings from own business, profession or farm.

*Median Earnings.* This is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups—one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below. The medians are based on the distributions of men with earnings.

*Percentages.* Percentages are shown as calculated; therefore, they do not always add to exactly 100 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

### Reliability of Estimates

*Estimating Procedure.* The estimating procedure used in this survey involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population adjusted for births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

*Variability.* Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachment to the labor force or in cases involving recall of events occurring several years prior to the survey week.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures shown in tables 1 and 2 are approximations of the standard errors which can be applied to the statistics presented in this report; they should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The following example illustrates their use by applying the appropriate figures from text table 7 (p. 6) to the estimate of 1,206,000 dropouts. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have resulted from a complete census is less than 53,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that such a census figure would differ by less than 106,000.

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TABLE 1. STANDARD ERROR OF LEVEL OF ESTIMATES  
[68 chances out of 100]

Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000	8,000
50,000	11,000
100,000	16,000
250,000	25,000
500,000	35,000
1,000,000	49,000
2,500,000	74,000
5,000,000	92,000

Since an estimated percentage is computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, its reliability depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages

are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater).

TABLE 2. STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES  
[68 chances out of 100]

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)						
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000
2 or 98	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
5 or 95	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	.7	.5
10 or 90	6.8	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	.7
15 or 85	8.2	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.1	.8
20 or 80	9.1	6.4	4.1	2.9	2.0	1.3	.9
25 or 75	9.9	7.0	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0
35 or 65	10.9	7.7	4.9	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.1
50	11.4	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1

## Detailed Tables

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TABLE A. LABOR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1965 BY LABOR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1963  
[Percent distribution]

Labor force status in February 1963 and educational attainment	Total	Labor force status in February 1965							Not in labor force	
		Total	Total in labor force	Employed	Unemployed by duration					
					Total	Less than 14 weeks	15 weeks or more			
All men	100.0	100.0	95.1	85.3	9.8	8.5	1.4	14.9		
In labor force	90.6	100.0	96.8	87.6	9.2	8.0	1.2	3.2		
Employed	73.6	100.0	97.0	91.3	5.7	5.0	.6	3.0		
Unemployed	17.0	100.0	96.1	72.2	24.0	20.3	3.6	3.9		
Not in labor force	9.4	100.0	77.2	60.2	17.0	14.1	2.9	22.8		
Dropouts	100.0	100.0	95.3	78.4	16.9	14.6	2.3	4.7		
In labor force	88.0	100.0	97.1	81.0	16.1	14.1	2.0	2.9		
Employed	65.1	100.0	97.5	86.6	10.9	10.2	.8	2.5		
Unemployed	22.9	100.0	96.0	65.6	30.4	25.0	5.4	4.0		
Not in labor force	12.0	100.0	79.7	56.1	23.6	18.7	4.9	20.3		
Graduates	100.0	100.0	95.3	92.3	3.0	2.6	.4	4.7		
In labor force	93.6	100.0	96.5	93.8	2.7	2.2	0.4	3.5		
Employed	82.3	100.0	96.5	95.0	1.5	1.0	.5	3.5		
Unemployed	11.3	100.0	96.4	85.4	10.9	10.9		3.6		
Not in labor force	6.4	(2)								

<sup>1</sup> Most of these men were in school, ill or unable to work, or waiting to join the Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

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TABLE B. OCCUPATION GROUP IN FEBRUARY 1963 BY OCCUPATION GROUP IN FEBRUARY 1965 FOR MEN EMPLOYED AS OF BOTH DATES

[Percent distribution]

Occupation group in 1963 and educational attainment	Total	Occupation Group in 1965										Farmers and farm laborers
		White collar				Blue collar						
		Total	Professional and managerial	Clerical	Sales	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives	Nonfarm laborers	Service		
All men.....	100.0	100.0	21.4	7.3	9.7	4.4	65.3	21.2	31.0	13.1	6.4	6.9
White collar.....	18.4	100.0	61.2	17.7	32.0	11.6	37.1	7.1	24.5	5.4	-----	1.7
Professional, technical, and managerial workers.....	3.6	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clerical and kindred workers.....	11.6	100.0	64.3	8.1	45.4	10.8	35.7	8.6	18.4	8.6	-----	-----
Sales workers.....	3.3	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blue collar.....	65.0	100.0	14.3	5.4	5.4	3.5	81.0	28.4	37.7	14.9	3.8	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	11.5	100.0	27.9	7.6	14.8	5.5	72.1	62.8	6.0	3.5	-----	-----
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35.2	100.0	12.8	5.7	2.5	4.6	83.2	23.5	50.4	9.3	3.0	.9
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	18.4	100.0	8.5	3.4	5.1	-----	82.3	16.0	33.1	33.1	7.5	1.7
Service workers.....	5.5	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farmers and farm laborers.....	11.1	100.0	5.1	5.1	-----	-----	37.9	10.7	14.7	12.4	3.4	53.7
Dropouts.....	100.0	100.0	11.4	3.9	4.5	3.0	74.1	23.2	34.0	17.0	6.8	7.7
White collar.....	9.2	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blue collar.....	69.6	100.0	8.9	2.4	2.2	4.3	86.4	28.1	40.0	18.4	4.8	-----
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	10.5	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operatives and kindred workers.....	36.1	100.0	10.8	2.5	4.2	4.2	84.6	22.5	46.6	12.5	4.6	-----
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	23.0	100.0	3.3	3.3	-----	-----	89.5	13.7	39.9	35.9	7.2	-----
Service workers.....	5.0	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farmers and farm laborers.....	16.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	47.2	17.6	14.8	14.8	5.6	47.2
Graduates.....	100.0	100.0	28.2	9.8	13.5	4.9	59.3	20.0	28.9	10.4	6.2	6.4
White collar.....	24.6	100.0	63.6	16.2	34.6	12.7	34.2	9.2	20.6	4.4	-----	2.2
Professional, technical, and managerial workers.....	5.6	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16.0	100.0	70.3	10.1	46.6	13.5	29.7	10.8	12.2	6.8	-----	-----
Sales workers.....	3.0	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Blue collar.....	62.0	100.0	18.6	7.8	8.0	2.8	76.7	28.6	35.9	12.2	3.0	1.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	12.2	100.0	36.3	12.4	23.9	-----	63.7	53.1	5.3	5.3	-----	-----
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34.7	100.0	14.3	8.1	1.2	5.0	82.2	24.3	51.1	6.9	1.9	1.6
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	15.1	100.0	14.3	3.6	10.7	-----	74.3	18.6	25.7	30.0	7.9	3.6
Service workers.....	5.9	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Farmers and farm laborers.....	7.5	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE C. USUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY 1965 BY EARNINGS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY 1963 FOR MEN EMPLOYED AS OF BOTH DATES

[Percent distribution]

Weekly earnings in 1963 and educational attainment	Total	Weekly earnings in 1965						\$100 or more
		Total	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 or more	
<b>ALL MEN</b>								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	8.0	7.7	21.4	22.0	40.9	
Less than \$50.....	23.3	100.0	23.8	14.4	31.5	17.1	13.1	
\$50 to \$59.....	15.1	100.0	3.1	13.5	31.1	24.4	28.0	
\$60 to \$79.....	33.4	100.0	3.5	5.4	21.7	29.7	39.7	
\$80 to \$99.....	17.8	100.0	2.2	2.6	7.5	22.8	64.9	
\$100 and over.....	10.4	100.0	3.8	-----	7.5	3.8	85.0	
<b>DROPOUTS</b>								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	14.8	10.7	26.0	18.0	30.5	
Less than \$50.....	37.5	100.0	33.9	11.5	36.5	8.3	9.9	
\$50 to \$59.....	14.8	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$60 to \$79.....	26.6	100.0	3.7	8.1	30.9	21.3	36.0	
\$80 to \$99.....	13.7	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
\$100 and over.....	7.4	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
<b>GRADUATES</b>								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	3.4	5.6	18.5	24.2	48.2	
Less than \$50.....	13.9	100.0	5.7	19.8	22.6	33.0	18.9	
\$50 to \$59.....	15.3	100.0	-----	3.4	41.9	22.2	32.5	
\$60 to \$79.....	38.3	100.0	3.4	4.1	17.5	33.6	41.4	
\$80 to \$99.....	20.1	100.0	3.3	3.9	11.1	13.7	68.0	
\$100 and over.....	12.4	(1)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE D. EXTEN : OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY NUMBER OF WEEKS IN THE LABOR FORCE DURING 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks in labor force and educational attainment	Total	Number of weeks unemployed				
		Total	None	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks or more
<b>ALL MEN</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	71.4	7.9	9.7	11.0
1 to 26 weeks	7.3	100.0	55.3	29.6	11.2	3.9
27 to 39 weeks	6.9	100.0	41.0	12.5	31.9	14.6
40 to 49 weeks	10.8	100.0	55.6	8.9	18.7	16.9
50 to 52 weeks	75.1	100.0	76.3	5.5	7.1	11.1
<b>DROPOUTS</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	62.8	9.4	11.7	16.1
1 to 26 weeks	9.0	(1)				
27 to 39 weeks	8.2	(1)				
40 to 52 weeks	82.8	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.0	18.7
40 to 49 weeks	15.0	100.0	49.3	3.4	28.4	18.9
50 to 52 weeks	67.8	100.0	65.0	9.1	7.2	18.7
<b>GRADUATES</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	79.5	6.5	7.8	6.2
1 to 26 weeks	5.7	(1)				
27 to 39 weeks	5.7	(1)				
40 to 52 weeks	88.5	100.0	83.2	4.2	6.5	6.1
40 to 49 weeks	7.0	(1)				
50 to 52 weeks	81.5	100.0	84.6	2.9	7.0	5.5

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE E. PERCENT OF TIME UNEMPLOYED BY NUMBER OF WEEKS IN THE LABOR FORCE DURING 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks in the labor force and educational attainment	Total	Percent of time unemployed in 1964						
		Total	None	Less than 10	10 to 29	30 to 49	50 to 99	100
<b>ALL MEN</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	71.4	5.4	11.8	4.9	5.4	1.2
1 to 26 weeks	7.3	100.0	55.3	3.9	22.4	7.2	7.2	3.9
27 to 39 weeks	6.9	100.0	41.0		38.2	6.9	13.9	
40 to 49 weeks	10.8	100.0	55.6	8.9	18.7	9.8	7.1	
50 to 52 weeks	75.1	100.0	76.3	5.5	8.3	4.1	4.6	1.0
<b>DROPOUTS</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	62.8	7.2	14.0	5.3	8.3	2.5
1 to 26 weeks	9.0	(1)						
27 to 39 weeks	8.2	(1)						
40 to 52 weeks	82.8	100.0	62.2	8.1	13.0	6.4	8.4	2.0
40 to 49 weeks	15.0	100.0	49.3	3.4	28.4	8.1	10.8	
50 to 52 weeks	67.8	100.0	65.0	9.1	9.6	6.0	7.9	2.4
<b>GRADUATES</b>								
Total	100.0	100.0	79.5	3.6	9.8	4.5	2.6	
1 to 26 weeks	5.7	(1)						
27 to 39 weeks	5.7	(1)						
40 to 52 weeks	88.5	100.0	83.2	4.2	6.9	3.6	2.1	
40 to 49 weeks	7.0	(1)						
50 to 52 weeks	81.5	100.0	84.6	2.9	7.5	2.8	2.2	

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE F. LABOR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1965 BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED IN 1964<sup>1</sup>  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks worked in 1964 and educational attainment	Total	Labor force status, February 1965			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
<b>ALL MEN</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	88.0	8.9	3.1
1 to 26 weeks	16.1	100.0	56.9	31.6	11.5
27 to 49 weeks	26.1	100.0	83.6	14.6	1.8
50 to 52 weeks	57.8	100.0	99.2	-----	.8
<b>DROPOUTS</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	81.6	15.1	3.2
1 to 26 weeks	21.2	100.0	49.8	41.1	9.1
27 to 49 weeks	33.3	100.0	78.7	19.9	1.5
50 to 52 weeks	45.5	100.0	100.0	-----	-----
<b>GRADUATES</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	93.9	3.1	3.0
1 to 26 weeks	11.7	100.0	68.5	16.2	15.4
27 to 49 weeks	19.8	100.0	91.2	6.6	2.2
50 to 52 weeks	68.5	100.0	98.7	-----	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes men who worked, with or without unemployment.

TABLE G. LABOR FORCE STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1965 OF MEN WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1964,<sup>1</sup> BY NUMBER OF WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks unemployed in 1964 and educational attainment	Total	Labor force status in February 1965			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
<b>ALL MEN</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	70.9	24.2	4.8
Unemployed 1 to 14 weeks	61.6	100.0	76.9	18.1	4.9
Unemployed 15 weeks or more	38.4	100.0	60.9	34.3	4.7
<b>DROPOUTS</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	66.4	28.8	4.8
Unemployed 1 to 14 weeks	56.8	100.0	72.9	21.4	5.7
Unemployed 15 weeks or more	43.2	100.0	57.5	38.9	3.6
<b>GRADUATES</b>					
Total	100.0	100.0	78.9	16.1	4.9
Unemployed 1 to 14 weeks	70.0	100.0	82.8	13.4	3.8
Unemployed 15 weeks or more	30.0	100.0	69.7	22.7	7.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes all men who had unemployment, whether or not they worked during year.

TABLE H. NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED DURING 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks worked and educational attainment	Total	Number of employers				
		Total	1	2	3	4 or more
<b>ALL MEN</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	60.2	22.8	10.3	6.7
1 to 26 weeks	16.1	100.0	47.9	24.4	10.8	16.9
27 to 49 weeks	26.1	100.0	38.1	30.5	18.8	12.6
50 to 52 weeks	57.8	100.0	72.5	20.2	6.5	.9
<b>DROPOUTS</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	60.4	19.2	10.9	9.5
1 to 26 weeks	21.2	100.0	45.0	24.5	10.5	20.0
27 to 49 weeks	33.3	100.0	42.2	26.2	19.1	12.6
50 to 52 weeks	45.5	100.0	78.1	13.6	7.0	1.3
<b>GRADUATES</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	59.8	26.2	9.8	4.2
1 to 26 weeks	11.7	100.0	52.3	24.2	11.4	12.1
27 to 49 weeks	19.8	100.0	31.9	37.1	18.3	12.7
50 to 52 weeks	68.5	100.0	69.0	24.2	6.2	.6

NOTE: Self employment is included under one employer.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR MEN WHO WORKED IN 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Extent of unemployment and educational attainment	Total	Number of employers				
		Total	1	2	3	4 or more
<b>ALL MEN</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	60.2	22.8	10.3	6.7
Worked, had no unemployment	71.1	100.0	71.8	20.5	5.9	1.8
Worked, and had unemployment of:						
1 to 14 weeks	28.9	100.0	34.6	28.7	18.6	18.1
15 weeks or more	18.5	100.0	32.6	34.5	19.7	13.2
10.4	100.0	38.0	18.5	16.7	26.9	
<b>DROPOUTS</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	60.4	19.2	10.9	9.5
Worked, had no unemployment	62.3	100.0	76.9	13.9	6.4	2.8
Worked, and had unemployment of:						
1 to 14 weeks	37.7	100.0	37.7	26.2	17.6	18.4
15 weeks or more	22.7	100.0	37.7	35.0	15.7	11.7
15.0	100.0	37.7	13.2	20.5	28.5	
<b>GRADUATES</b>						
Total	100.0	100.0	59.8	26.2	9.8	4.2
Worked, had no unemployment	79.0	100.0	68.1	25.3	5.5	1.1
Worked, and had unemployment of:						
1 to 14 weeks	21.0	100.0	29.3	32.9	20.3	17.6
15 weeks or more	14.7	100.0	25.5	33.8	25.5	15.3
6.3	(1)					

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE: Self employment is included under one employer.

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TABLE J. NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY NUMBER OF WEEKS IN LABOR FORCE DURING 1964  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks in the labor force and educational attainment	Total	Number of employers					
		Total	1	2	3	4 or more	None <sup>1</sup>
<b>ALL MEN</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	59.6	22.6	10.2	6.7	1.0
1 to 26 weeks	7.3	100.0	67.6	20.4	7.7		4.2
27 to 49 weeks	17.6	100.0	42.3	32.9	12.8	12.0	
50 to 52 weeks	75.1	100.0	62.9	21.4	9.1	5.6	1.1
<b>DROPOUTS</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	59.1	18.8	10.7	9.3	2.1
1 to 26 weeks	9.0	(2)					
27 to 49 weeks	23.2	100.0	45.2	29.7	16.0	9.1	
50 to 52 weeks	67.8	100.0	64.6	15.0	8.7	9.0	2.6
<b>GRADUATES</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	59.8	26.2	9.8	4.2	
1 to 26 weeks	5.7	(2)					
27 to 49 weeks	12.7	100.0	37.1	38.7	7.3	16.9	
50 to 52 weeks	81.5	100.0	61.3	26.2	9.4	3.1	

<sup>1</sup> Men who were unemployed all the time they were in the labor force.<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE: Self employment is included under one employer.

TABLE K. ANNUAL EARNINGS IN 1964 BY WEEKS WORKED DURING YEAR<sup>1</sup>  
[Percent distribution]

Weeks worked in 1964 and educational attainment	Total	Annual earnings in 1964					Median earnings
		Total	Less than \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 or more	
<b>ALL MEN</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	27.1	15.9	33.8	23.1	\$3,412
1 to 26 weeks	16.2	100.0	76.9	12.0	6.4	4.7	(2)
27 to 49 weeks	25.9	100.0	26.1	24.0	34.8	15.1	3,000
50 to 52 weeks	57.9	100.0	10.5	14.0	42.6	32.9	4,199
<b>DROPOUTS</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	39.5	17.3	26.3	16.9	2,608
1 to 26 weeks	21.3	100.0	86.9	5.3	5.3	2.4	(2)
27 to 49 weeks	32.9	100.0	32.4	22.3	31.3	14.0	2,787
50 to 52 weeks	45.8	100.0	16.9	20.3	34.7	28.2	3,740
<b>GRADUATES</b>							
Total	100.0	100.0	15.8	14.8	40.4	29.0	3,961
1 to 26 weeks	11.8	100.0	61.8	22.1	8.1	3.1	(2)
27 to 49 weeks	19.9	100.0	16.4	26.5	40.2	16.9	3,364
50 to 52 weeks	68.4	100.0	6.8	10.5	46.8	35.9	4,399

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons who worked without pay in family business or farm.<sup>2</sup> Median less than \$2,000.